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WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1922

A CANDIDATE WITH A MESSAGE

IN AN OPEN LETTER to the chairman of the Republican state committee Mr. Francis G. Tracy, of Carlsbad, who is candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination, has, in the idioms of the period, "said a mouthful."

"The census shows," Tracy's letter says, "our state has been at a practical standstill in population with very little increase in wealth for ten years and offers little encouragement for immigration or for our ambitious young men, who must seek opportunity elsewhere."

"Unless these conditions are changed there is little for us to be proud of and less to quarrel over." It is most emphatically a time for earnest cooperative understanding of all our industries upon the basis of mutual understanding for mutual relief and help."

The Herald does not know what Mr. Tracy's chances may be for a nomination for the United States senate from his party. His evident knowledge of what New Mexico needs—and of what his party needs certainly entitles him to respectful consideration.

One of the principal activities in New Mexico during the past ten years has been quarreling among ourselves; assailing each other, conducting assaults upon this or that industry having possibilities for development, increased wealth and added population; earnest striving to kick over and wreck any possible basis for mutual understanding and help. We have, as Tracy says, little to be proud of and less to quarrel over. We will not have more—any of us—until we cease quarreling over the little we have.

IT CANNOT BE DONE

EVERY MAIL these days brings one or more pamphlets or articles offered for free publication urging that the tariff question "be taken out of politics," and that enactment of a protective tariff law be postponed "until such time as scientific tariff making can be entrusted to a non-partisan commission." It is all part of the widespread propaganda that always appears when the tariff question is actively at issue before the congress.

We have never been able to understand how these advocates of a non-partisan tariff expect to accomplish it. There are in this country two schools of thought which differ fundamentally and radically as to the proper functions and scope of a tariff. First, a school which believes tariff should be written merely for the purpose of providing revenue; second, a school which believes that in addition to providing revenue, tariff should be used as a medium for protecting American industries and keeping out destructive foreign competition.

There is and can be no middle ground between these two positions. There is and can be no compromise between free trade and protection. A tariff is either a protective tariff or it is not. The Democratic party has been traditionally the party for tariff for revenue only—that is, free trade. The Republican party has been the party which has always stood for a tariff which furnished both revenue to the government and protection to American industries and American products.

Any so-called non-partisan commission created for the purpose of writing a so-called non-partisan tariff would of necessity first have to make a decision as to which kind of a tariff it was going to write—a tariff for revenue only or a protective tariff. If the commission were divided between these two schools of thought it would immediately get into a partisan discussion within its own membership as to which tariff it would recommend and propose. If the commission were all of the belief in a tariff for revenue only, it would be solidly Democratic. If, on the other hand, it were all of the belief in a protective tariff, it would be wholly Republican. In either of these two events it would be partisan to the extreme. Therefore, no tariff commission can be non-partisan. It must be either wholly partisan one way or the other, or bipartisan.

Furthermore, under any and all circumstances, whatever tariff any tariff commission might recommend would have to be submitted to the Congress of the United States for action. This is mandatory because under the United States Constitution all revenue raising measures must originate in the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives is its own master. It is selected by the people and holds a commission direct from the people. Therefore, it is of necessity partisan.

Logically and inevitably, then, any tariff submitted to the House of Representatives by any tariff commission would be accepted or rejected by the House of Representatives according to whether or not it was in conformity with the partisan belief of the majority of the House of Representatives. If the House of Representatives were controlled by Democrats they would, of course enact a tariff for revenue only, regardless of what any commission proposed. If it were controlled by Republicans

A THOUGHT
Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven: whose sin is covered—Psalm 32:1.
PUNISHED to the injured does belong, But their sin's pardon who have done the wrong.—John Dryden.

they would enact a tariff for protection equally regardless of what any commission proposed. For this reason there can be no such thing as a non-partisan tariff enacted into law by the Congress of the United States. Any tariff enacted must of necessity, by virtue of the fundamental differences between the two parties, be either a tariff for revenue or a protective tariff.

Just at present the country is filled with clamor raised by so-called non-partisan tariff organizations. All of these organizations and all of their propaganda are directed against the enactment at this session of Congress of any tariff. Inasmuch as the present tariff act is a tariff for revenue written by the Democratic Congress in 1913 and bearing the name of Senator Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, any movement looking to the postponement of the enactment of a new tariff is inevitable and essentially a Democratic campaign movement because if it were successful it would leave the country under the present free trade tariff act.

The agitation of so-called non-partisan tariff regulations is backed by free trade interests. There is nothing unusual about this. It has always been so. All so-called non-partisan tariff movements have always been protected and carried on by those who believed in free trade. These alleged non-partisan tariff organizations and individuals of organizations who are in favor of postponing the enactment of a protective tariff at present, would be just as ardently in favor of postponing its enactment a year from now or two years from now, or at any future time. In brief, all such persons and organizations are against a protective tariff at any time.

The American working man, the American live stock grower and the American farmer in common with the American manufacturer and the American business man should face the fact that a non-partisan tariff is an economic impossibility. They should refuse to let others decide them into believing to the contrary. They should no longer deceive themselves if they have been misled into such belief. The people of the United States must decide which they wish—a tariff written for the purpose of protecting American industries and those who are employed in the industries or whether they wish a tariff written for the purpose of inviting a flood of foreign-made goods into this country.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

C ALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice President of the United States predicts a definite change in industrial principles, a change which he points out, has already many manifestations.

"The people are not created for the benefit of industry, but industry is created for the benefit of the people," he says in an article in the July issue of Hearst's International Magazine.

Industry is changing from the theory of exclusion to the theory of inclusion. It no longer is content with one small part of the individual. It seeks to enlist all his powers, to recognize all his rights as well as require the performance of all his obligations. In the ideal industry, each individual would become an owner, an operator and a manager. Thus there would be established a system of true industrial democracy.

In very many industries, this is already taking place. Employes are encouraged to purchase stock in the corporation and are provided with credit facilities for such purpose. This gives them ownership. They are encouraged to make suggestions for the better conduct of the business. They are requested to apply their inventive ability in the various mechanical operations. Through trade unions and shop committees they have part in the determination of wages and conditions of labor.

There is no degradation in industry; it is a worthy enterprise enabling all who contribute to it. It will be successful in accordance with the opportunity given for the development of all the powers alike to rule and to obey."

It is characteristic of the Vice-president and significant of the change in industrial principles he notes, that there is stressed with equal earnestness both the complete recognition of one's rights and the requirement for performance of all one's obligations. With this balanced demand we progress. Lacking it we go backward.

THE REFEREE
By Albert Apple

In Egypt, 2700 years ago, an unknown sculptor made a small-scale model of a brewery, showing 12 men making beer from barley.

Dr. Flinders Petrie excavates the model near Cairo. He sends it to the museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

In view of the fact that man has been drinking alcoholic beverages for thousands of years, is it any wonder we find it so hard to make prohibition absolute in a few years?

Londoners find that alcohol has become a necessity. This biological process through thousands of years has given the world many inhabitants born a certain number of drinks below normal. To bridge that gap, raise themselves to normal, you see them go to peculiar financial and criminal extremes.

CLOWN
Chee Chow, a health clown, makes the rounds of New York City schools, spreading the gospel of fresh air, proper food and cleanliness.

With him is his little dog, Creamy, whose stunts include pawing his face as if washing when asked what he does in the morning.

The health children are going wild about Chee Chow and Creamy. They are absorbing health facts, because the presentation is made in an interesting way. And they will remember the health clown and what he taught in their aid age.

Making school interesting is the greatest problem of education. People in this benighted civilization remember interesting things, forget the uninteresting.

SCARAMOUCHE

© by Rafael Sabatini

(Continued From Our Last Issue)

It was caused by a tall slender aristocrat, elegantly dressed, who was leaning against a railing over a balcony. Andre-Louis had just come from a fencing-mat. He seemed almost overjoyed.

"Montmartre?" he inquired, politely.

"It was clear that he mistook Andre-Louis's quality, for despite his sadly reduced fortunes, his exterior was irreproachable.

"You have no trouble, monsieur?"

"No, sir," said Andre-Louis.

Andre-Louis shrugged, and half turned his head back.

"Take off your coat, monsieur," said the aristocrat, "and let me see what can the Naturals teach you for a swordsmanship."

"I am afraid I am not fit for a swordsmanship," said Andre-Louis.

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